



REGENTS AND DELEGATES.

General Secretary J. E. Gilbert, D.D., fourth from left, front row.

FOR PERMANENT HOME

Matter Before Congress of Religious Education.

OFFICERS IN STATES

PROVISIONAL RELATIONS ESTABLISHED BY ACTION TODAY.

The Training of Sunday School Officers

Subject of Paper — Senator Depew's Address.

Probably the most important session thus far of the tenth National Congress of Religious Education was held this morning in Columbian University Hall. A report from the committee on resolutions was heard, including suggestions for the welfare of the American Society of Religious Education, and steps were taken toward establishing auxiliary societies in a number of states which thus far are without them. Rev. Isaac Clark, D. D., presided. There was a discussion of the training of Sunday school teachers as the result of ideas introduced by F. E. Palmer, Ph. D., of Fredonia, N. Y., principal of the State Normal School.

The congress unanimously approved of the suggestion, made by Judge Chambers yesterday afternoon, that the American Society of Religious Education, the regents, which called the present congress, should endeavor to establish a permanent home and headquarters in this city. The regents have had this matter under consideration, and have decided to do so. It was decided this morning that with propriety the society might accept from men of means any donations they might be disposed to give toward this end.

Provisional Officers.

On motion of General Secretary Gilbert, the following persons present were selected as provisional officers in different states named, whose duty it shall be to call interdenominational meetings, for the purpose of establishing auxiliary organizations:

Louisiana—Dr. J. F. Foster, New Orleans, president.

Maryland—Dr. J. P. Campbell, president; J. H. Helms, secretary; J. H. Van Sickle, vice president, all of Baltimore.

New York—Dr. F. B. Palmer, Fredonia, president; Dr. C. E. Hamilton, Rochester, secretary.

North Carolina—Rev. H. M. Blair, Greensboro, president; Rev. A. H. McCullough, Mount Pleasant, secretary.

Ohio—Dr. F. E. Leomis, president; Rev. W. F. McCauley, secretary.

Pennsylvania—Dr. John H. Harris, Lewisburg, president; Dr. A. E. Gobbie, Meyers-town, secretary.

Virginia—Dr. Russell Cecil, Richmond, president; Rev. W. H. Atwell, Danville, secretary.

The congress adopted resolutions recommending to the effect that the delegates from states in which no auxiliary organization has been formed, under whose auspices the congress was called, to all religious educators that in the future efforts be made to unite the various denominations and work toward denominational organizations; that the next congress be held in some central city in the country in the spring of 1906; that a commission be formed to visit various states and awaken interest in the work, and that committees be appointed to investigate special lines of effort.

Training Sunday School Teachers.

The paper of the morning, read by F. B. Palmer, bore the title, "The Training of Sunday School Teachers," and was in reality a report of a council of seven which has in charge this branch of the society's work. The idea was advanced and repeatedly emphasized that skill in teaching must be preceded by skill in study. Dr. Gilbert's work as organizer and general secretary of the society was reviewed and Dr. Gilbert highly commended for his tireless efforts and signal success. It was stated that the credit for the present success was due to him because he was the chief promoter.

Following the adoption of the report of the committee on resolutions presented by the chairman, Rev. J. H. Hamilton, other speakers discussed the training of Sunday school teachers and the methods of teaching.

Rev. Dr. W. F. McCauley said that a school for Sunday school teachers should not be allowed to drift away from the field of religious service. "The principles of pedagogy as set forth by teachers in public schools are not applicable to the Sunday school teacher, because of their different conditions. The great end of the Sunday school teachers' work is spiritual and cannot be reached by purely intellectual processes," he stated, as the kernel of his remarks.

Another View.

Dr. Asa S. Fiske of this city spoke against the Sunday schools, as he said, becoming too much a divine ritualistic service, instead of a place of Bible study. "This is a vital and terribly heresy," he stated, "and the tendency is to make the youth of sixteen or twenty leave the church entirely." Dr. McCormick of Iowa spoke on the same theme.

Seventy-five delegates to the congress were received by the President at the White House at noon. Each was given a cordial greeting.

The session this afternoon began at 2:15 o'clock, with Rev. H. M. Dubose in the

chair, and it is expected that matters of some importance to the delegates will be considered, probably in the way of aggressive movements, to accomplish the ends of the society.

The last meeting of the congress will be held this evening in the university hall. Every pastor in this city has been requested to make the theme of his prayer meeting this evening "The World of Christ in Believers."

The Proceedings Yesterday Afternoon.

The presiding officer at the session yesterday afternoon was Judge W. E. Chambers of the Spanish war claims commission. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Asa S. Fiske of this city on "Periodicity in Character Forming," and by Rev. Dr. James Taylor of Nashville, Tenn., on "The Field of Hope in Religious Education." The latter regretted the efforts of evangelists to convert adults in preference to children, saying that it was almost a "divine impossibility" to change the moral life of an adult. Others who spoke were: Dr. A. R. Taylor of Decatur, Ill., and Rev. L. J. Nitzsger of Kokomo, Ind.

At the evening meeting Justice John M. Harlan presided, and addresses were made by Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York and H. St. George Tucker, dean of the law school of Columbian University of this city. "The Bible and Civil Government" was the theme of the evening's discussion.

Mr. Tucker, the first speaker, took a strong position in favor of the separation of church and state. He declared that he would not give his sanction to the proposition that the Bible and its organized agent, the church, shall control temporal power, saying that the rights given by the constitution are not surrendered to any other power not their use by man curtailed without resistance. He did not believe conscience and civil power can properly invade each other's domain.

Senator Depew's Address.

Senator Depew was next introduced and spoke, in part, as follows:

The subject of the influence of the Bible upon civil government is vast enough to fill libraries, and yet its affirmative proof so transparent as to be briefly stated. But however familiar to us may be the influence of the Bible, it cannot be too often stated and enforced. Each generation has to be taught the same truths and eternal principles which have been the inspiration and the strength of preceding ones. Happily there is no limit to the field of comparison.

We here tonight are believers in the new life which came to the world in its government, its society and the individual members of every community when the New Testament was added to the old. Nevertheless the effect of the teachings of the Old Testament can be found in the institutions of the present.

Mr. Tucker, the first speaker, took a strong position in favor of the separation of church and state. He declared that he would not give his sanction to the proposition that the Bible and its organized agent, the church, shall control temporal power, saying that the rights given by the constitution are not surrendered to any other power not their use by man curtailed without resistance. He did not believe conscience and civil power can properly invade each other's domain.

Mr. Tucker, the first speaker, took a strong position in favor of the separation of church and state. He declared that he would not give his sanction to the proposition that the Bible and its organized agent, the church, shall control temporal power, saying that the rights given by the constitution are not surrendered to any other power not their use by man curtailed without resistance. He did not believe conscience and civil power can properly invade each other's domain.

Mr. Tucker, the first speaker, took a strong position in favor of the separation of church and state. He declared that he would not give his sanction to the proposition that the Bible and its organized agent, the church, shall control temporal power, saying that the rights given by the constitution are not surrendered to any other power not their use by man curtailed without resistance. He did not believe conscience and civil power can properly invade each other's domain.

Mr. Tucker, the first speaker, took a strong position in favor of the separation of church and state. He declared that he would not give his sanction to the proposition that the Bible and its organized agent, the church, shall control temporal power, saying that the rights given by the constitution are not surrendered to any other power not their use by man curtailed without resistance. He did not believe conscience and civil power can properly invade each other's domain.

Mr. Tucker, the first speaker, took a strong position in favor of the separation of church and state. He declared that he would not give his sanction to the proposition that the Bible and its organized agent, the church, shall control temporal power, saying that the rights given by the constitution are not surrendered to any other power not their use by man curtailed without resistance. He did not believe conscience and civil power can properly invade each other's domain.

Justice Harlan.

tutions of every country which has institutions and in almost every age. The Jews were numerically a small people. They were repeatedly conquered and led into captivity, but their captors are memories and are factors in every civilized nation today. Our knowledge of the kings who enslaved them in Egypt and of the revealed mainly within a few years by a discovery of the language and the reading of the text upon monuments and from mummies.

High Rank in Civilization.

In all that constitutes material civilization, superiority of manufactures and industries, excellence in art, genius in literature, the Egyptian, Assyrian and Babylonian nations attained the highest rank. Pilgrimages are still made by scholars and artists to the site where Paul spoke from Mars Hill to the judges and philosophers of his day. The art of Greece is the despair of modern effort.

The principles laid down for government, for law, for conduct in life by Aristotle, Plato and Socrates have been models and instructors for all succeeding ages, and yet their own structure of government was totally obliterated. The orator, Cicero, and the philosopher, Epictetus, and the emperor, Severus, gave to their world truths of the highest moment for conduct both in public and private life, and yet they could not keep pure the fountains of government or preserve the monuments of liberty. But the Jew has passed through all these periods, has lived in, though apart, from these civilizations. There will be no dispute that their preservation under almost impossible conditions and their influence, great in proportion to their numbers, is due to the power upon their lives, their conduct and their activities of the teachings of the Bible alone.

The Bible as we have it with the Old and the New Testaments is a dynamic force

when open in every household for family reading. Reform has always been created by it. In its name abuses of all kinds have been perpetrated. It has been quoted by all sides in great moral controversies and in conflicts over the expansion of liberty, but in the end the eternal truths which have been revealed by it have invariably conquered. We have seen in our own day high-minded and patriotic men who would suffer all sacrifices and court death for their country and its liberties, and do the same to keep alive the system of slavery. When the Bible and its teachings are used to justify wrongs there can always be found a dominant reason influencing the mind. When the whole wealth of large communities, all their industries and everything which tends to make life easy, comfortable and self-respectful is dependent upon any system, however bad, whether it be slavery, or gambling, or immorality of other kinds, conscience becomes so numb or perverted that the average mind will find justification for a continuance of conditions without which the people see nothing for themselves but ruin and pauperism.

Effect of Revolution.

When, however, a revolution with all its attendant horrors of battle and burnings and devastation and poverty clarifies the intellectual and moral atmosphere, the scales fall at once from the eyes of those who have been deluded by the tremendous pressure of their environment and necessities. There is no one today in our country among those who honestly sustained and fought for the system of slavery who would not fight with equal ardor and earnestness to prevent its re-establishment.

It is a well-known fact, attested in many instances in all countries, that towns which were models of sobriety and good citizenship have become the reverse, and for this reason. In their former state the children received the inestimable blessings of home teachings at their mother's knee from the great book and the authority of the church penetrated everywhere. As they became older without spiritual instruction they cease to be susceptible and drift away from the anchorage of a Christian home. In a few years the whole atmosphere of the town is changed. The liquor saloon in its worst form, the pool room and gambling house and every attractive form of debauchery flourish, and the whole town is a scene of degradation and crime.

England and United States.

Certainly the United States and Great Britain are the freest countries in the world and they are also the best governed. In both of them popular suffrage controls elections and manhood governs the state. They increase in power, in wealth and in all that makes for happiness to the citizen and his family because of the government based upon the people, who are taught and reared and fashioned and formed by the Bible.

The Pilgrim Fathers differed from all immigrants or colonists. They were well-to-do people in their own country. Many of them had brilliant opportunities for advancement in the state and in the church, but their study of sacred writ has evolved an undying faith in civil and religious liberty.

Their abandonment of every comfort, sacrificed every material interest and broke every tender tie which binds people to home and its association and to the memories of the loved ones who have gone; braved the terrors of the wilderness and of savages that they might worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. The charter which they signed and signed in the cabin of the Mayflower said that in this new land a government of just and equal laws. It was a departure, a sacrifice, a new beginning, a new era. The nation was not in the philosophies, not in the mysteries, not in strange cults, certainly not in their experience. It was built entirely upon the Bible, the most sacred treasure of every family in the community. As they look down from the other world they see a nation of 80,000,000 of people, as an international power, the most and the strongest, as a people, the best educated, the most advanced and the most prosperous.

"No one can study the lives of the men who served in the Continental Congress or in the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States without being overwhelmingly impressed with the stern and unbending religious sentiments which characterized them. They did not hesitate to question, criticize or even advise as to the decrees of the government which they thought were against the rights of the people. They cultivated a spirit of sturdy resistance to any exercise of arbitrary power. They found in the Bible text and authority for the ideas which eventuated in the Declaration of Independence. They discovered the true line for the pulpit between politics and religion. There is a phase of politics where morality is assailed, where order and law are in peril, where rights and liberties are at stake, when the preacher's duty is very clear. It was a departure, a sacrifice, a new beginning, a new era.

Free government that there should be political parties acting as checks upon each other, the ordinary advocacy or defense of the financial and commercial policies the church has nothing to do. But when questions of the highest moment to the home, to the family, to the rising generation are to be settled at the ballot box, then the church has everything to do.

Fine Product of Citizenship.

"One of the finest products of citizenship of any country was Abraham Lincoln. He had no advantages of school or college. He educated himself under the most trying and discouraging conditions. For many years and during the critical formative period of character and mind the Bible was almost his sole book for reading and instruction. Its principles are to be seen in all his acts, and especially in those notable speeches and inaugural addresses which have become part of the best patriotic literature of the country. "With malice toward none, with charity for all" was a rule of conduct seldom practiced by those in power, but absolutely necessary in his great position as the executive of the United States during the most tremendous civil war of modern times and still its President when the passions of the conflict must be allayed in order that unity could be secured. No one can read his Gettysburg address without noting its

inspiration and the education which produced it.

Tribute to Chief Justice Marshall.

"Chief Justice Marshall was one of the greatest judges who ever lived, and his work by far the greatest. For thirty-four years he continued giving decisions upon the Constitution which cemented into an indestructible Union the Republic of the United States. The Lord's Prayer, which his mother taught him before he could read, to say at her knee almost in infancy every night, was still the closing petition and aspiration of his life. With great energy, tireless industry, position and abuse, he persevered in the task of creating the perpetual fortress and asylum of liberty which we enjoy. No one can estimate how much the untiring and bending effort of the mighty jurist was influenced to bring about in the land which he loved the answer to the petition, our Father, Who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy Name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

AT ATLANTIC CITY.

An Army of Visitors at the Famous Seaside Resort.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., February 29, 1904.

It is quite certain that Atlantic City never before had as large an army of visitors in February as the past week who thronged the hotel corridors and the boardwalk. In fact, the strollers were not less numerous than the Easter crowd of a few years ago. The patronage of the large beach-front hotels has only been exceeded at the height of the summer season, and in some instances guests were turned away to smaller houses. The Lenten season here this year is far more advanced than any previous year, and the bookings for Easter indicate that that period will be a record breaker. Robert T. Dunlop, formerly of the Hotel Imperial and Victoria, New York city, who has conducted the Hotel Dunlop the past few years at Ocean City, has moved to the boardwalk, has leased and opened the Hotel Lenox, just across the street. His lease of the Dunlop will expire in a short time and will not be renewed. The Hotel Savoy, which is located on the beach in fashionable Chelsea, will be reopened for the season on March 30, under the management of Miss S. M. Flanders, who has conducted it for a number of years. The Edward, at the ocean end of Kentucky avenue, has been refitted and renovated by Fairbanks & Mackintosh. A. A. Sheldy has had the Hotel Hygeia, at New York and Pacific avenues, improved and renovated during the winter.

The leading event of the week here was the first annual convention of the New Jersey State Bankers' Association, which was held here today and tomorrow at the Hotel Chelsea. At the time of the convention the notable financiers of the state and nation were present, and it was one of the most enjoyable functions of the season. Among those who attended the convention and made addresses were the Secretary of the Treasury, Gov. Harry Woodburn, State Representative Fowler and Gardner, State Senator Stokes, Col. James R. Branch, secretary of the American Bankers' Association; Edward P. Campbell of Newark, Wm. C. Heppenhelm of Hoboken and others. The convention was composed of leading bankers.

During the winter the Hotel Holmström, on Pennsylvania avenue near the beach, has been greatly improved by Mr. Henry Darnell.

The Hotel Roxborough, on South Carolina avenue near the beach, has been placed in first-class order for the season by Mr. P. D. Pfisterer.

The Hotel Eastbourne, on Pacific avenue near the beach, has undergone a number of improvements, and is now an excellent place. Mrs. R. F. Bogie has had the house renovated and modernized.

The Hotel Braddock, on New York avenue near the beach, was reopened for the season today by Proprietor W. L. Braddock.

The municipal scheme of beach front control was greatly furthered during the week, when Dr. J. B. Thompson, one of the proprietors of the Hotel Chelsea, signed an agreement with the city to give the city control of an entire square on the ocean front at Chelsea between Hartford and Al- rean avenues, as a part of the projected beach front park. The city is now in possession of over three-fourths of the entire ocean frontage, and as soon as the remainder is acquired it will exercise complete control over this public beach.

While in Washington a few days ago Mayor Stoy called upon President Roosevelt and extended to him a cordial invitation to attend the next annual Atlantic City next June, but the President could not give a definite reply.

Local yachtmen are enthusiastic over the plans outlined for the New Jersey Yachting Association, a temporary organization of which has been perfected by Philadelphia and Atlantic City yachtmen. Committee have been appointed to prepare the regulations of the new league and arrange for a series of regattas here during the coming summer. The Ventnor Yacht club will erect a handsome clubhouse and pier to cost \$10,000.

The influx of Lenten visitors has increased the number of golfers at the North- beach links, which are now in excellent condition and the country club house has put on an appearance of life entirely different from its comparative dullness of the past month or two.

F. Duncan is spending the Lenten season at the Hotel St. Charles.

L. A. Lewis and R. Lewis are recent arrivals at the Hotel Wilshire.

Miss Adams and Miss Elsie Morton Hoyt have joined the Washington colony at the Hotel Brighton.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Murphy are at the Hotel Raleigh.

A. P. Haddad will spend the entire spring and summer at the Beachmont.

Located at the Pennhurst are Mrs. H. Booth, Miss E. Booth, F. C. Bigley and Mr. and Mrs. J. Barnard.

William F. Diller and M. N. Hopkins are at Marlborough House.

Mrs. Mary Cahill, Walter Cahill and J. A. Costello are at the Avoca.

Mrs. G. Davenport and Miss Gilman are recent arrivals at the Runnymede.

E. N. Padelford has leased the Harris cottage at 101 States avenue for the season.

W. F. Diller and J. F. Fugate are enjoying the attractions of the resort at the Hotel Dennis.

D. L. Day, D. W. Parker, R. H. Chapman and J. H. W. W. are at the Hotel Belmont.

At the Hotel Strand are Mrs. A. Hendricks, A. G. Hendricks, W. W. Hopkins and W. M. Hopkins.

Edward E. Hunter is occupying apartments at the Hotel Belmont.

Miss B. Bilas is a guest at the Hotel Islesworth.

W. C. Skinner spent the week at Kuehnle's.

M. Sheridan and M. A. Walsh are at the Seaside House, 101 A. extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mansel are recent arrivals at the Hotel St. Charles.

William F. Lemon, Mrs. W. T. Abernethy and Miss Abernethy of Washington are guests at the Hotel St. Charles.

Admiral Casey, United States navy, is spending the Lenten season at the Hotel Strand. He is accompanied by his wife.

John C. Lyman, United States navy, is a visitor at one of the Beach front hotels during the week.

Capt. John C. Spear, United States navy, is occupying quarters at the Hotel Strand.

Francis Booth, a well-known musical composer, died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., Tuesday in his ninety-first year. He was the second oldest graduate of Harvard University.

Your Portrait,--Free.

COUPON.

This Palais Royal Coupon and 10c entitles bearer to one 10c Rolled Gold Shirt Waist Set. Good only for Friday, March 4, 1904.

AT THE PALAIS ROYAL.

Tomorrow's the day—bring photograph of yourself or another person and a life-size reproduction will be made for you, free.... The only proviso is that you be a Palais Royal patron.... Note the many temptations to be a patron tomorrow.... Note that the "coupons" make you a patron, at our expense.

COUPON.

This Palais Royal Coupon and 5c entitles bearer to one 5c Rolled Gold Shirt Waist Set. Good only for Friday, March 4, 1904.

69c for New 98c Shirt Waists.

\$1.29 for \$1.50 "Derby" Waists.

The famous "Derby" Waists represent the elite of Waistdom. \$1.29 for the new \$1.50 "Derby" Waists will be a very special Friday attraction. Waists looking just like them—without the word "Derby" in the neckband—are to be 69c instead of 98c. Special prices for tomorrow only.

\$10

\$15 Suits.

\$3.98

\$5 Skirts.

89c

\$1 Gloves.

Only for tomorrow—\$10 for the new \$15 Spring Suits, of all-wool mixed tweeds, with satin lined 22-inch jacket, braid trimming, gun metal buttons. All sizes, in brown and gray mixtures.... The new \$5 Skirts will be a popular Friday Bargain, at \$3.98. Choice of cheviot and mixed tweeds; some plaited, some with seven, some with nine gores; black, navy and mixtures.... The New Glace Kid Gloves are known as "Slip-on" Gloves, really a revival of the popular Mousquetaire Gloves. All sizes, in black, white and tan. Fitted at our risk. 89c instead of \$1 for tomorrow only.

25c Hose, 19c.

Tomorrow Only.

"Hermesdorf" Black Hose, with double soles and high spliced heels. All black and with white feet. 19c instead of 25c.

25c Drawers, 15c.

Tomorrow Only.

The Palais Royal's well-known 25c garments, made of good muslin, with cluster tucks and hem. 15c instead of 25c.

\$1 Garments, 69c.

Tomorrow Only.

Gowns, Skirts, Corset Covers, Drawers and Chemises. And all sizes in Corsets—Thomson's, "R. & G." "C. B." "Globe," and "W. T."

15c Yard for 25c Imported Swisses.

A Notable Friday Bargain.

Embroidered Swisses—the daintiest creations of 1904 to retail at 25c a yard. Some with pongee color ground, embroidered in white and colors; various styles, all beautiful. 15c instead of 25c a yard for tomorrow only, and the right reserved to limit the quantity allowed each purchaser.

9c for 15c Laces, etc.

The new Point de Paris Laces, up to 4 1/2 inches wide. And new embroidery beadings and galloons, in medallion and motif designs. 9c instead of 15c a yard for tomorrow only.

Coupon.

This coupon and 13c entitles bearer to 13c Friday bargain, 13c. Spot and other new Vellings selling regularly at 25c yard. Good only for Friday, March 4, 1904.

5c Yard for 10c Laces.

Superior Torchon and Medici Laces, 2 to 5 inches wide. Superior—will not tear in the wash. 5c instead of 10c yard for tomorrow only. Not remnants—whole pieces and new styles.

1c Yard for 5c Cord Edge Dress Braid.

New and Good, Not Remnants.

10c Stay Tape, 10 yds. 4c
5c Genuine Emeries, each..... 3c
5c Shoe Laces, each..... 2c
5c Machine Oil, bottle..... 2c

5c Collar Buttons, dozen..... 3c
25c Rod Pins, pair..... 10c
10c Horn Hair Pins, dozen..... 5c
3c Best Cube Pins..... 1c

2c Mourning Pins, box..... 1c
15c Skirt Braid, bolt..... 5c
15c Dress Shields, pair..... 10c
10c Baby Moccasins, pair..... 5c

The New \$1.50 Hand Bags for \$1.

Only the New Spring Styles.

Friday, March 4, is to be the day for selecting a new Hand Bag. Bags can be retailed at \$1.50 that will give enduring satisfaction. Guaranteed in every respect, the Palais Royal's new \$1.50 Bags will be the season's most popular Friday Bargain, at \$1. One dollar instead of \$1.50 and choice of nearly one hundred new styles.

Toilet Articles.

Tomorrow Only.

9c for choice of Dr. E. L. Graves' "Unequaled Tooth Powder," the famous "Tooth Paste" and imported all-bristle tooth brushes. 9c values at 9c, for tomorrow only.

At Half Price.

Tomorrow Only.

25c Instead of 50c for "Erect Form," Satin Pad Hose Supporters, will prove a Friday Bargain many ladies will remember with gratitude.

New Millinery.

Tomorrow Only.

\$3 for new \$4 Horsehair Braid Hats, with tuckered chiffon facing. New shapes. \$3 instead of \$4 for tomorrow only.

19c Sets, 11c.

Tomorrow Only.

11c for Collar and Cuff Sets of sheer white lawn, hemstitched. 11c for tomorrow, and right reserved to limit quantity allowed each purchaser.

\$1.50 Umbrellas, 99c.

Tomorrow Only.

99c for \$1.50 "Gloria" Umbrellas, which will attract a host of regular patrons. No home is complete without a "Gloria."

\$2.98 Umbrellas, \$1.99.

Tomorrow Only.